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dense at the ceiling than at the floor, but in a few minutes the diffusion is equal.

The room of 53,000 cubic feet above referred to had a ceiling 26 feet in height. Mosquitoes placed on the floor and near the ceiling were found dead at the end of one hour's exposure to the fumes.

Polished silver, brass, copper, steel, nickel, wrought iron, cast iron, a great variety of colored fabrics, polished mahogany and oak, and varnished and white painted work were exposed to double the fumes twice the time necessary to kill mosquitoes, namely, to the fumes of 530 cubic centimeters of pyrofume per 1,000 cubic feet of air space for two hours. All were unaltered. The same articles were exposed to the same treatment the day following and remained unchanged.

Bananas in all stages, from ripe to very green, were exposed to the fumes necessary to kill mosquitoes, namely, to the fumes from 265 cubic centimeters of pyrofume for one hour. The fruit was unharmed and was kept under observation for one week; it was not discolored, altered in taste, checked in ripening, or changed in any way. Bananas in all stages of ripeness were exposed to double the fumes twice the time necessary to kill mosquitoes and all the fruit was discolored.

The cost of pyrofume is 75 cents per gallon. Two hundred sixty-five cubic centimeters per 1,000 cubic feet of air space are required. This brings the price of material to 5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

SUMMARY.

1. As compared with sulphur, pyrofume stands on an equal footing in price.

2. Whereas the Federal regulations require two hours exposure to sulphur, pyrofume is efficient against mosquitoes in one hour.

3. While sulphur is injurious to metals, fabrics, paint, and colors, pyrofume leaves them unchanged.

4. Pyrofume is suitable for fumigating the engine rooms and cabins of ships, and for cars and fine residences.

5. In amounts necessary to kill mosquitoes it does not injure bananas.

6. A person can walk about in a room full of fumes and can sleep without discomfort in a room two hours after fumigation.

7. It requires only five minutes to fumigate a large room of 5,000 cubic feet.

8. The fumes are generated outside the room and conducted into it.

Case of yellow fever on steamship Holstein at Mississippi River quarantine.

The following is received from Dr. C. H. Irion, president of the Louisiana State board of health:

June 23, 1906. One case yellow fever in quarantine hospital; person of Cuban, taken from steamship Holstein from Habana. Ship fumigated and detained six days.

Report from Gulfport, Miss.—Enteric fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sheely reports, June 22, as follows:

The cases of enteric fever reported to date number about 15, with 5 or 6 still ill or convalescent.

Report from Beaufort, N. C.—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Clark reports, June 20, as follows:

Two cases of smallpox have occurred in one family in Beaufort.

A third case, the first in point of time, occurred in the same family before coming to Beaufort, and was not recognized.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 322, including diphtheria 2, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 73 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 132, including measles 4, and 14 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Rockford*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including enteric fever 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MINNESOTA—*Stillwater*.—Month of May, 1906. Census population, 12,435. Total number of deaths, 8, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

NEBRASKA—*Omaha*.—Month of March, 1906. Estimated population, 110,000. Total number of deaths, 93, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of April, 1906. Total number of deaths, 92, including scarlet fever 3, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 64,000. Total number of deaths, 110, including diphtheria 2, whooping cough 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of April, 1906, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 8,198,500, show a total of 12,360 deaths, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 176, diphtheria 263, enteric fever 79, measles 248, scarlet fever 93, whooping cough 74, smallpox 1, and 1,349 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Troy.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 76,861. Total number of deaths, 144, including diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 1, and 24 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Columbus*.—Month of May, 1906. Census population, 125,560. Total number of deaths, 188, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 2, measles 5, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 30 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—*Portland*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 153,000. Total number of deaths, 132, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 5, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 55,000; white, 38,000; colored, 17,000. Total number of deaths, 52, white 31, and 21 colored, including enteric fever 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.